Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1629.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the Borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. dtf

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

FOR SALE,
A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

DANCING.

MR. & MRS. BYRNE,
Of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE's Academy will commence on the 1st, and Mrs. BYRNE's on the 2d of December next.

november 20.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

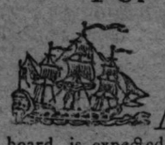
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Liverpool,



The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

THE ship is now taking on board her cargo, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to the captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

nov 21. §

For Liverpool,

The Ship
CLOTHIER,
Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master,*

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to

JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,
PETER YORK, master,

Lying at Russel's wharf, near Pine street, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will sail in ten days.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

Wanted to Charter,

To one port in Hispaniola and back again,

A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to *ROBERT ANDREWS,*
No. 86, South Wharves.

november 10. §

For Charter,

THE SHIP
John Bulkley,
Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig
TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

nov, d1w.

THE SHIP
COMMERCE,

Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now discharging at Hamilton's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will please speedily to send their permits. Said vessel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boston. Apply to the captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of stone, or sand ballast wanted.—Apply as above.

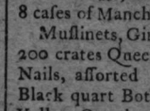
november 27 §tot.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvas, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,



The Ship
HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at NO. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG
WILLIAM,
Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

Port and Madeira Wine,
Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. eo1m. Nov. 1.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front-street,* next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

Sale of an elegant Country Seat
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY evening next, the 29th inst. at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

WILL BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, or at the Auction Room of the subscriber.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

John Connelly, Auct'r.

november 23. dts

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state, it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone,* innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton,* Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson,* jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.

25—eodt18D

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

To be Sold,
A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwstf

Just Published, and now Selling,
By BENJAMIN DAVIES,
At his BOOK-STORE, No. 68, High-Street,
The AMERICAN REPOSITORY
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring forward their accounts to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. JOHN JOHNSON, } Administr's.

Germantown, 10th mo. 27th, 1797.

Oct. 31. ¶t3t.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,
Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for sale by

WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, High-street.

Also, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax.

Nov. 25, 1797. dtf.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

☞ St. Andrews' Society.

THE Members of St. Andrews' Society, will please to take notice, that as their Anniversary happens this year on a Fast Day, to be observed by an order of the Synod of Philadelphia, to which community many of the members belong; it is therefore judged proper to defer the Celebration thereof, until Friday, the first of December, at O'Ellers' Hotel.

The members are requested to apply for tickets of admission to any of the assistants, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, jun. James Henderson, Robert Henderson, William H. Tod, Esq. or Dr. Andrew Spence.

The officers are desired to attend at one o'clock; dinner to be on the table at three.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

november 24. dt1D

NOW LANDING,
At South-street Wharf,
The Cargo of the Ship Concord,
Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

FOR SALE, BY
Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

N vember 8. d2w.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. *nov.* 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP
60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To the author of an addreſs under the ſignature of Another Subſcriber, *in the Gazette of the United States of the 22d inſt.*

SIR,

An invincible attachment to candor, and to truth, a ſincere reſpect for Dr. Wharton "*as a man of ſcience and a divine*," and a wiſh to ſatisfy your mind with reſpect to my *motive* for publiſhing the Britiſh Review of his pamphlet, which you profeſs yourſelf "*at ſome loſs to determine*," have induced me to reſume my pen.

That a falſe concluſion ſhould reſult from miſtaken or imperfect premiſes, is not to be wondered at. Had you peruſed the *whole* of the pamphlet alluded to (which the general tenor of your addreſs leads me to ſuppoſe you have not) inſtead of thoſe ſhort and detached paſſages of it *only*, which the reviewers have extracted, I truſt you would not have conceived that the ſentiments of its author "*called for the notice you have taken of them*," and conſequently that neither your unjuſt and ſarcaſtic reflections upon him, "*as a man of ſcience and a divine*," nor your ſtrictures upon the doctrines he advocates, would have been made.

Dr. Wharton by no means rejects the operation of human reaſon in religious inquiries. On the contrary, he tells his friend to whom the pamphlet is addreſſed (page 12) "It was the laudable ſpirit of enquiry, the diſpoſition to fathom the divine truths of religion *as far as weak reaſon is ſuffered to penetrate*, that confirmed the eſteem I have long conceived for you, and raiſed it to the name and dignity of friendſhip." Dr. Wharton juſtly indeed, denies (with Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Horſeley, Biſhop Butler, and the Boyleian Lecturers, *quoted by you*) the competence of human reaſon to decide upon *ſome* points of the Chriſtian Revelation, but they are thoſe only which are *above* the reach of its powers. "Truth," ſays he, (page 4) "is the only object of human reſearches and human reaſon: In whatever ſhape or circumſtances it appears, it claims our inward adherence or outward profeſſion. But in the inveſtigation of *revealed truths*, it muſt ever be remembered, that they lie beyond the range and competence of reaſon." He maintains it to be the office of reaſon (ibid) "to examine and determine by what authority the doctrines of revelation come recommended, or on what motives of credibility revelation itſelf is eſtabliſhed." But that when once the authority and motives are proved, and admitted to be inconteſtible an implicit faith ſhould be given to its aſſertions. That "revelation (ibid) implies information of ſomething which reaſon cannot diſcover, and therefore muſt be different from all the deductions of reaſon." "The contradictions," for inſtance, (page 5) "which are conceived by ſome to exiſt in the religious ſyſtem of thoſe chriſtians, who admit three diſtinct relations in the Godhead, commonly called perſons, are not to be meaſured by the ſtandard of reaſon, by thoſe who believe the authority of the ſcriptures; becauſe it muſt be evident to ſuch, that many properties and attributes may exiſt in the divinity, which human reaſon is utterly incapable of conceiving, and which the divine wiſdom nevertheleſs may have judged proper to reveal." And again (page 9) "The chriſtian revelation was intended to reveal ſome truths, which human reaſon can neither diſcover nor underſtand. Among theſe may be reckoned ſome properties in the Godhead, and eſpecially the divine nature of the ſon and holy ſpirit. If this divine nature be revealed as exiſting, they who believe this revelation (or the Bible) muſt admit it. Whether it be thus revealed or not, is the whole ſubject of controverſy between Dr. Prieſtley and his opponents."

This ſubject, Sir, is, I think of too dignified a nature for a newſ-paper diſcuſſion, and therefore I ſhall not preſume to enter upon it myſelf in that mode. My object at preſent is merely to reſcue Dr. Wharton and his pamphlet from miſrepreſentation and unmerited cenſure. I believe every candid peruſer of the whole publication will acknowledge that the Dr. has condenſed within the compaſs of 59 octavo pages, more theological learning, and authoritative arguments in favor of Chriſt's Divinity, and in my opinion of genuine Chriſtianity, than any other writer upon the ſubject: and I candidly acknowledge, that a wiſh to promote its circulation among the people, or as you ſay "*to procure a ſale for it*" (though he can derive no advantage from ſuch ſale, having *given* the copy-right to Meſſrs. Ormrod and Conrad) induced me to publiſh the Review; which endeavour will, I doubt not receive ſome degree of aid from your *critique*. The other motive you ſuggeſt as probable, is alſo true, viz. becauſe I really look upon the doctrines of Unitarianiſm to be dangerous and unſcriptural. They are dangerous, becauſe they tend, by inflating the human mind with extravagant ideas of its own powers and abilities, to leſſen or rather to deſtroy its confidence in our great ſpiritual phyſician, and the redemption which he hath wrought for us; and becauſe by extinguiſhing that ſoothing and animating hope which the doctrines of the divinity, vicarious atonement and interceſſion of Chriſt inſpire, they annihilate the moſt refined and ſublime obligations of Chriſtianity, and lead directly into Deiſm, from which comfortleſs ſtate, the tranſition to both ſpeculative and practical atheiſm is natural and eaſy. That ſuch in many inſtances has been the operation of Unitarianiſm, melancholy experience evinces. In England, 'tis well known that many of its warmeſt advocates, and even thoſe who were moſt conſpicuous in its defence as authors, or as preachers, ſoon relinquiſhed ſo feeble an attachment to Chriſtianity, and finally *reaſoned* themſelves into the principles and profeſſion of *Deiſm*; nay, ſome of them have advanced to the abſolute avowal of *theiſm*. I aſſert this, not upon the uncertain and baſeleſs principle of ſurmiſe or vague report, but upon the ſolid authority of unqueſtionable information. Upon the Continent of Europe we have ſeen a ſtriking example of the fatal influence of avowed Infidelity, and practical Atheiſm, in the entire ſubverſion of regular government, the deſtruction of domeſtic, civil and national happineſs, and the endeavour to render the whole world, one mighty theatre of irreligion and diſcord, of rapine and confuſion. In our own Country, where you ſay its progreſs may be traced for twenty years, and particularly in this city where Unitarianiſm has been publicly inculcated, the moral character of its inhabitants has indeed ſuffered a moſt rapid and alarming degradation.

That the doctrines of Unitarianiſm are *unſcriptural*, cannot I think be doubted by thoſe who devoutly and candidly "*ſearch the ſcriptures*." To thoſe who are not fully convinced by them, I recommend Dr. Wharton's pamphlet, acd the letters of Dr. Horſeley to Dr. Prieſtly, the laſt of which I believe Dr. Prieſtley never thought proper to anſwer.

From an opinion thus founded, I heſitated not to pronounce the principles oppoſed by Dr. Wharton to be *dangerous*, *unſcriptural* and *malignant*.

I ſhall conclude this rejoinder with the adoption of your own aſſurance, that I ſhould not have taken up my pen, had I not "*thought your language, and the ſentiments of Dr. Wharton called for the notice I have taken of them.*"

A SUBSCRIBER.

Philadelphia Nov. 25th 1797.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Having ſeen many obſervations on the ſubject of the *role d'equipage* as required by the French, particularly thoſe in Mr. Brown's papers of Wedneſday and Saturday evenings, I beg leave to communicate ſome remarks thereon, it being repreſented as a paper *eſſential* to the ſafety of our ſhips and commerce.

By the 25th article of the treaty, "in time of war" every veſſel is required to have "a ſea letter or paſſport that *thereby* it ſhall appear that the veſſel *really and truly belongs to one or other of the parties*, which ſhall be according to the form annexed to this treaty"—they are alſo to have certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, &c. "which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place *whence the ſhip ſets ſail, &c.*"—and by the article it is agreed that "having exhibited the ſea letter and paſſport &c." the ſhip ſhall not be *moleſted or put out of her intended courſe &c.*—Here then is the charge of *flagrant injuſtice eſtabliſhed— the ſea letter* is declared to be the *evidence of property*, for it is ſaid *thereby it ſhall appear:* but if, no matter how it has happened that the form is not correct, is the veſſel and cargo therefore to be condemned? is a neutral citizen and a friend to be deprived of his property, ruined and plunged into poverty *for forms ſake?* Suppoſe by accident a ſhip proceeds on her voyage *without her regiſter or any other paper whatever;* if met at ſea ſhe is certainly liable to be carried into port, but who will ſay ſhe is liable to be condemned? a reaſonable time is to be allowed the captain or the agent employed by him to claim the property *to prove it*, to ſhew it *really and truly belongs to one or other of the parties*—he is told in the language of the law marine and of nations, "your property and your intentions are *doubtful*, clear up thoſe doubts and have it again." When proof that the property is neutral is obtained, it is certainly to be releaſed and a paſſport granted for its protection againſt further moleſtation—*ſafety ſhould be in the fact, not the form*, but French finéſſe by a ſhadow has filched away the ſubſtance!!!

The certificates are made out "by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail"; who then is to preſcribe the form? is it the government of the nation whence ſhe departs, or of any other?

The maſter is to ſwear to the property and that "he will keep and cauſe to be kept the maritime ordinances and regulations"—what is here meant? it is that he ſhall keep the *French* marine regulations *which he does not even know?* certainly not, it is his own which he is ſuppoſed to underſtand.

That he will "deliver a liſt of his crew ſigned and confirmed by witneſſes &c." to whom is he to deliver this? to the officers of his own country where he is, certainly; *it is not ſaid he ſhall carry it with him*, but on the contrary expreſſed "that in each port or harbour where he ſhall enter with his veſſel he ſhall ſhew *the preſent permiſſion* to the officers *authorized for this purpoſe*." What is *this permiſſion?* why the ſea letter or paſſport that "*thereby the property ſhall appear* really and truly to belong to one or other of the parties," and to avoid vexation it is provided he ſhall not be obliged to ſhew it to any other than thoſe "authorized for the purpoſe." It has been obſerved by thoſe who endeavour to vindicate thoſe acts of violence and aggreſſion, that without theſe particulars our veſſels may, nay probably will be manned by Engliſh ſailors! The treaty of 1778 being totally ſilent on that ſubject has left to the United States the neceſſary power of determining on the rights and adoption of citizens, and it is evident that one of the expected and contemplated advantages reſulting to France was, that by our independence an aſylum would offer in time of war to Britiſh ſeamen, every one of which employed on board our veſſels is a certain ſervice rendered to her enemies, therefore the more we have of them the greater benefit to France.

That "he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſigns of the United States"—want of which (an enſign having only 13 ſtripes inſtead of 15) is ſaid to have been aſſigned in one inſtance as cauſe of condemnation!—What! ſhall Americans be tried in France by American laws? and if thoſe laws are found infringed, *ſhall they* impoſe an arbitrary penalty, inflict a fine or enforce a forfeiture?

From hence it is clear that it is not "from any inaccurate tranſlation." *The ſuffering merchant* has reaſon to complain *of our government*. All nations heretofore guided by ſome general and known rules in time of war, have gradually agreed by tacit conſent and general practice on *principles* by which property ſhould be diſtinguiſhed, expoſed to or protected from plunder—thus it is clearly underſtood, "that when two powers are at war they have a right to make prizes of the ſhips, goods and effects of each other upon the high ſeas: whatever is the property of the enemy, may be acquired by capture at ſea; *but the property of a friend cannot be taken provided he obſerves his neutrality*"—and by this plain and ſimple rule of right and wrong did the United States expect the property of their citizens to be determined; it has not been ſo and it may become a queſtion how to apply a remedy free from the many evils inſeparable from that ſtate which cauſes our reproaches and complaints, which ſhall be the ſubject of my next.

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

Philad. 27th Nov. 1797.

The Senate, in a body, this day waited on the Preſident of the United States, with the following anſwer to his addreſs to both Houſes, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

THE communications you have thought proper to make in your ſpeech to both houſes of Congreſs, on the opening of their ſeſſion, afford additional proofs of the attention, integrity and firmneſs which have always marked your official character.

We cannot but approve of the meaſures you had taken to aſcertain the ſtate and decline of the contagious ſickneſs which has ſo lately afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and the pleaſing circumſtance that Congreſs is now aſſembled at that place, without hazard to the health of its members, evinces the propriety of your having poſtponed a determination to convene the National Legiſlature at any other place—We ſhall take into conſideration the law of 1794 on this ſubject, and will readily concur in any amendment which may be deemed expedient.

It would have given us much pleaſure to have received your congratulations on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in Europe and the reſtoration of ſecurity to the perſon and property of our citizens from injuſtice by ſea—But though theſe events ſo deſirable to our country and the world, have not taken place, yet we have abundant cauſe of gratitude to the great diſpoſer of human events for interior tranquility and perſonal ſecurity, for propitious ſeaſons—proſperous agriculture, productive fiſheries and general improvement, and above all, for a rational ſpirit of civil and religious libert—and a calm but ſteady determination to ſupport our ſovereignty againſt all open and ſecret attacks.

We learn with ſatisfaction that our Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic had ſafely arrived in Europe, and were proceeding to the ſcene of negociation—and whatever may be the reſult of the miſſion, we are perfectly ſatisfied that nothing on your part has been omitted which could in any way conduce to a ſucceſsful concluſion of the negociation upon terms compatible with the ſafety, honour and intereſt of the United States.—And we are fully convinced that in the mean time a manifeſtation of the unanimity and energy of which the people of the United States have given ſuch memorable proofs, and a proper exertion of thoſe reſources of national defence which we poſſeſs, will eſſentially contribute to the preſervation of peace, and the attainment of juſtice.

We think, ſir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is eſſential to the growth, comfort and proſperity of our country—and that the faith of ſociety is pledged for the preſervation of the rights of commercial and ſea-faring, no leſs than of other citizens—and even if our negociation with France ſhould terminate favorably, and the war in Europe ceaſe, yet the ſtate of ſociety which unhappily prevails in ſo great a portion of the world, and the experience of paſt times, under better circumſtances, unite in warning us that a commerce ſo extenſive, and which holds out ſo many temptations to lawleſs plunderers can never be ſafe without protection and defence—and we hold ourſelves obliged by every tie of duty which binds us to our conſtituents, to promote and concur in ſuch meaſures of marine defence as may convince our merchants and ſeamen that their rights are not ſacrificed, nor their injuries forgotten.

We regret that notwithſtanding the clear and explicit terms of the Treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majeſty, the Spaniſh garriſons are not yet withdrawn from our Territory, nor the running of the boundary line commenced. The United States have been faithful in the performance of their obligations to Spain, and had reaſon to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power. We ſtill however indulge the hope, that the convincing anſwers which have been given to the objections ſtated by the Spaniſh officers to the immediate execution of the Treaty will have their proper effect, and that this Treaty, ſo mutually beneficial to the contracting parties will be finally obſerved with good faith. We therefore entirely approve of your determination to continue in readineſs to receive the poſts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the king of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into a confederacy, and to excite them to actual hoſtility againſt the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are ſo injurious to our intereſts at large, and ſo inhuman with reſpect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deſerve the moſt exemplary puniſhment, and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may preſcribe a puniſhment adequate to the commiſſion of crimes ſo heinous.

The ſeveral objects you have pointed out to the attention of the Legiſlature, whether ther they regard our internal or external relations ſhall receive from us that attention which they merit, and we will readily concur in all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, either to enable us to fulfil our engagements at home, or to cauſe ourſelves to be reſpected abroad. And at this portentous period, when the powers of Europe, with whom we are connected by treaty or commerce, are in ſo critical a ſituation—And when the conduct of ſome of thoſe powers towards the United States, is ſo hoſtile and menacing, the ſeveral branches of the government are, in our opinion, called upon, with peculiar importunity, *to unite*—And by union not only to deviſe and carry into effect thoſe meaſures on which the ſafety and proſperity of our country depend, but alſo to undeceive thoſe nations who regarding us as a weak and divided people have purſued ſyſtems of aggreſſion inconſiſtent with a ſtate of peace between independent nations. And, Sir, we beg leave to aſſure you, that we derive a ſingular conſolation from the reflection, that at ſuch a time the Executive part of our government has been committed to your hands. For your integrity, talents and firmneſs we place the moſt entire confidence.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I THANK you for this Addreſs.—When, after the moſt laborious inveſtigation, and ſerious reflection, without partial conſiderations, or perſonal motives, meaſures have been adopted or recommended, I can receive no higher teſtimony of their rectitude, thon the approbation of an Aſſembly, ſo independent, patriotic and enlightened, as the Senate of the United States.

Nothing has afforded me more entire ſatisfaction, than the coincidence of your judgment with mine, in the opinion of the eſſential importance of our Commerce, and the abſolute neceſſity of a maritime defence. What is it, that has drawn to Europe the ſuperfluous riches of the three other quarters of the globe, but a Marine? What is it that has drained the wealth of Europe itſelf into the coffers of two or three of its principal commercial powers, but a Marine?

The world has furniſhed no example of a flouriſhing commerce, without a maritime protection: and a moderate knowledge of man and his hiſtory, will convince any one that no ſuch prodigy ever can ariſe. A mercantile marine and a military marine muſt grow up together: one cannot long exiſt, without the other.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
Nov. 28, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BARIS, Sept. 29.

Generl Dutcrre, who conducted the exiles to Rochefort, is recalled, diveſted of his authority and arreſted.—He is on his way here, eſcorted by ſeveral armed citizens.

WEZEL, Sept. 11.

The following letter giving an account of the proceedings of the revolutioniſts on the other ſide of the Rhine came to hand laſt night.

Cologne, Sept. 7.

"It will be recollected that about the middle of the laſt century, the free imperial city of Cologne was the ſcene of one of the moſt awful revolutions. The diſcontented burghers revolted againſt their magiſtrates, and obtained a momentary triumph by means of violence and bloodſhed; but they were ſoon obliged to yield to the ſuperior force of the German empire. The three principal chiefs of the rebellion were beheaded by order of the emperor. The houſe of Julich, the moſt active of the three chiefs was demoliſhed, a pillar raiſed on the ſpot, and a braſs likeneſs of his head put at the top thereof. The heads of his two companions were put on poles, and theſe placed in terrorem, at the top of two towers near the Rhine, the one at the upper, and the other at the lower end of the city.

"After a lapſe of more than two hundred years, the partieular honors have this day been paid to the memory of thoſe three individuals. The wardens of every church, (there are above three hundred churches in Cologne) were invited to cauſe all the bells to be rung from 2 to 4 o'clock, and the enſigns of the city militia were directed to diſplay their colours. When the ringing of bells began, the troops quartered here, drew up in parade. The rendezvous was at a private houſe before which a tree of liberty decorated with republican flags had been recently planted. The proceſſion went to the ſpot called to this day Julich's place. At the head marched a battalion of grenadiers, followed by the muſical band of the French ſtaff; and a funeral car, upon which was placed a red velvet cuſhion, and upon this a laurel wreath, deſtined for the coronation of Julich's buſt. A body of troops, and the city band cloſed the proceſſion. The taking down of Julich's head coſt much labour, and delayed the act of coronation until half paſt five. The head was afterwards carried off in triumph. But it was now too late to haul down the other two heads, as it was at firſt propoſed.

There are ſeveral perſons of conſideration at the head of the revolutioniſts of Cologne. Mr. De Kempis, a man of ſome talents and conſiderable property, who has all along been one of the leaders of the German Jacobins, is now preſident of the adminiſtration of Cologne. He was formerly a privy councellor of his royal higneſs, the Elector of Cologne. Profeſſor Gerhard, Meſſrs. de Krafft, de Remmel and ſeveral young juriſconſults direct the Jacobin ſocieties of Coblentz, and the ſmaller towns in its vicinity. Baron de Stein, profeſſor Frank, Mr. Vacano and other merchants, ſeveral monks, and almoſt all the ſtudents of the univerſity are members of the popular ſocieties of Treves and zealous advocates of a ſeparation from the German empire.

TORTONA, Sept. 5.

A body of Genoeſe troops have marched into the Tuſcan county of Pontremoli, and formally taken poſſeſſion of that territory in the name of the Ligurian Republic. Pontremoli belonged formerly to the Genoeſe, but was taken from them many years ago, by Tuſcany. A report was ſpread that an engagement had already taken place between the Genoeſe troops, and a Tuſcan regiment of horſe ſent from Florence to diſpoſſeſs the former, but this intelligence is at leaſt premature, and it is hardly probable that the grand duke ſhould riſk to employ force. The Ciſalpines are not in the leaſt afraid of a recommencement of hoſtilities between France and the emperor; on the contrary the appearance of a ſpeedy reconciliation between the French republic and Auſtria ſeems to grieve many; becauſe it thwarts their great plan for a regeneration of Italy. They ſay, if the emperor refuſes to fulfil the conditions of the preliminaries, the general in chief Buonaparte will unqueſtionably no longer ſuffer the brother of Francis and his miniſters, to conſpire in ſecurity at Florence, againſt the Republicans; we might then deliver the patriots of Tuſcany, and ſend the Grand duke back to Vienna.

According to the plan of conſtitution preſented to the Genoeſe people, the Ligurian Republic have two councils; the one compoſed of 60 the other of 120 members, and a Directory compoſed of 15 members; one third of the councils and of the Directory go out every year. The 18th article ſays, "It [the Ligurian Republic] preſerves and tranſmits to poſterity the ſentiments of gratitude to the French republic, and declares itſelf the natural ally of all free people." The pay of the members of the legiſlature, is fixed at 10 livres a day, and that of a Director at 1000 livres per annum. A citizen muſt be 25 years old before he can be elected a member of the council of 120 and he muſt have attained the age of 30 years before he can have a ſeat in the Council of 60, or be appointed a Director.

To the plan of the conſtitution is annexed a detailed account of the population of the whole Genoeſe territory, according to the cenſus of July 1ſt. The number of inhabitants amounted then, to 53,0660. The Republic is divided into fifteen diſtricts, deriving their names from rivers, remarkable mountains &c. The centre diſtrict comprizes Genoa and San-Pietro d'Arena. Genoa alone contained at the epoch of the late cenſus, 85,861 inhabitants. The 34 imperial fiefs, which contain 106 pariſhes, and above 100,000 inhabitants have, ſince that time been united with the Ligurian Republic under the name of "the Ligurian Alps," ſo that the whole population muſt now amount to about 650,000 ſouls. After all, there is little probability that the Ligurian Republic will remain a diſtinct ſtate. Citizen Ruggiero has been ſent to Milan, to conſult with the Directory of the Ciſalpine Republic, upon the moſt effectual means to reſtore to Italy its priſtine glory and proſperity, and it is believed that on his return the union with the Ciſalpine Republic will be propoſed to the Ligurian people.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 26.

At the aſſizes of Armagh, we hear, 102 priſoners were found guilty, before Lord Yelverton, and the hon. juſtice Chamberlaine, twenty of whom received ſentence of death, and eight were executed accordingly on Saturday ſe'ennight.

Capt. St. Leger was there tried for treaſon and embezzling powder belonging to his Majeſty. He was found guilty of the latter charge, and ſentenced to tranſportation for life.

LISLE, Sept. 21.

The news of the return of Lord Malmeſbury, which I announced to you yeſterday, is unfortunately confirmed. The French Legation remains here; it appears as if they waited the return of Lord Malmeſbury, or at leaſt the arrival of a freſh embaſſy from Britain. The Britiſh Lord retains his lodgings for fifteen days. Will he return? God grant it.

The proofs of all the plots of the Interior and Exterior are now about being brought to light. A Britiſh agent has been arreſted at Calais. He was the bearer of the moſt important correſpondence, and his letters throw the greateſt light on the extent of, and the actors in, the conſpiracy. In theſe, Lord Malmeſbury, ſent to us by the infamous Pitt, is completely unmaſked. War, eternal war to Pitt and his government! Attention to his diplomatic ſpies! and above all, attention to the Courts of Naples and Turin! *Journal des Hommes Libres.*

Relative to the hopes of Peace, the following obſervations are made by the *Journal des Campagnes et des Armees*—

"Frenchmen! never forget that it is Britain alone which directs the continental powers in their wars againſt you. How can you imagine that Auſtria will make a ſeparate peace? Are you ignorant of that power being always openly or ſecretly in the pay of Great-Britain? Are you ignorant that the Emperor, his miniſtry, and all his court, are ſaddled, bridled, mounted and whipped alone by Pitt? What is the wiſh of the Britiſh government? To keep the French from their iſland. They urge the Auſtrian hordes againſt us; they pour emigrants and prieſts on our coaſts; they murder the poor catholics in Ireland, becauſe they are patriots and revolutioniſts; and they inundate us with refractory prieſts becauſe they are counter-revolutioniſts and royaliſts. Frenchmen! make a laſt effort to avenge humanity; diſplace Mr. Pitt, and realize the hopes of Europe, ſo long wearied of Britiſh inſolence! The ſoul of the coalition is in London; our enemies are there—diſperſe them, and ſound the Iriſh, the Scottiſh and the Engliſh republics, while our armies of the north eſtabliſh the Rhine Germanic republic. Let peace with every refractory government be made in Buonaparte's manner.

The anniverſary of the foundation of the Republic was celebrated on the 1ſt Vendemaire, (22ſt September) with much pomp. "The fete of the Republic," ſays one of the journals, "was very brilliant and celebrated in a manner worthy of its object. The concourſe of people was immenſe, the cry of long live the repu-

civic songs, the most lively effusions of joy, all tended to prove that the French people knew the price of the liberty that they have acquired, and of which they are now determined not to be again robbed."

PARIS, Sept. 29.

We are assured that Buonaparte has written to Count Potockie, ci-devant ambassador of Poland to Constantinople, to request the Marshals of the Diet of 1791, to render themselves at Milan, with the utmost speed, and likewise the principal members of that diet. Even before this letter of Gen. Buonaparte's, a number of Poles who took principal parts in the insurrection in Poland, passed by the way of Paris, into Italy.

Such is the fact. The questions which arise out of it are these.

It it asked in what light the powers who have divided Poland will look upon this flocking of the Poles to Buonaparte; and what part France will take therein? Whether any question arose concerning Poland in the conference at Montebello? Whether Prussia agrees with France in this business? and whether Paul 1st, who, in the beginning of his reign, treated a number of Poles with great tenderness, has not thereby evinced intentions opposite to those of Catherine, and a wish to acquire fame by making reparation for the cruel injustice of his mother?

Whilst these questions agitate the minds of our Politicians, the insurgent Poles in Gallicia and Transylvania, daily display an increasing activity, which causes the utmost uneasiness to Austria. They have taken post on the mountain Krapacs to the number of 6 or 7,000, and divided into squadrons of from 2 to 300 men; they ravage and hurl vengeance upon the possessions of the usurpers of their country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 27.

Mr. BARTLETT, from Massachusetts (in the place of Mr. Bradbury who resigned) appeared, and took his oath, and seat.

The following members appeared to day for the first time, viz. Messrs. Parker and Nicholas from Virginia, Mr. Blount, from North Carolina, Mr. Dennis, from Maryland, Mr. Brookes, from New-York, and Mr. Sewall, from Massachusetts.

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER, from the committee of claims, presented a report, which stated that the committee having examined the files and journals of the second session of the fourth congress, found sundry petitions and memorials referred to the committee of claims, which, for want of time, had not been reported upon; and that some of the petitioners being now attending to learn the issue of their applications, they proposed a resolution for the adoption of the house to the following effect:

"Resolved, that all claims which, during the second session of the fourth congress referred to the committee of claims, and not by them reported upon, be and the same are hereby referred to the committee of claims, to be by them reported upon agreeably to the rules of the house."—Agreed.

The SPEAKER observed, that there had been an order made last week contrary to the rules of the house, by committing a bill to a committee of the whole, which had originated in a former session, without introducing it in the way directed by the rules. It would be necessary, therefore, to discharge the committee from the committal.

Mr. LIVINGSTON accordingly moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill relative to refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, be discharged from the consideration.—Agreed.

Mr. WILLIAMS then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpose.—Agreed, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE presented a petition from Stephen Cantrell, of the state of Tennessee, praying for compensation for military service, rendered to the United States, in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the year 1795—Referred to the Secretaty of War.

Mr. HARPER moved, that as the printed papers relative to the claims of Henry Hill, had only been laid upon their table this morning, and as they were of some importance, that the subject (made the order for to-day) should be postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was no occasion for this motion, as if the subject was not called up, it would lie over of course.

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER moved that the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Samuel Abbott, and others, be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.—Agreed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON observed, at the beginning of the first session of last congress, a committee was appointed to prepare and report standing rules for the regulation of the house. He moved that such a committee be now appointed.

Mr. HARPER thought, on consideration, the gentleman would find this motion to be unnecessary. They had been in the habit, it was true, of heretofore appointing a committee to report a new set of rules; but he believed it would be allowed that the usefulness of rules depended in some degree upon their permanency. He thought they were changed too often, without good reason, which produced an uncertainty in the conducting of business. He saw no inconvenience which would attend the adoption of the present rules; he thought them sufficient; and if any gentleman wished to introduce any new rule, or to change an old one, he might do it, by way of motion.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said the usual course was to appoint a committee to report a set of rules; and in the mean time, the old ones were declared binding. With respect to the present rules, he had discovered several inconveniences. He would mention one, which was that requiring all bills to be introduced in the same way, though they had undergone discussion at a former session, the inconvenience of which had just been seen, and which he thought a dilatory practice. The idea of the gentleman from S. Carolina that they ought not to change their rules, he did not think deserved all the weight which he gave it. Every house, by the constitution, was to be the judge of its own rules, and the adopting of those of a former house was merely a temporary expedient. If the house, however, should not think proper to go into a revision of the old rules, he should move such alterations in them as appeared to him necessary.

Mr. HARPER replied, if the inconvenience which had been mentioned had existence, it might be removed by a particular motion; but he was doubtful whether the thing complained of was an inconvenience. He believed they were seldom too slow in passing laws; the contrary was more frequently the case. The more formalities required, and the greater number of aspects in which a law was seen, the more likely it would be to be good. If a gentleman wishing to introduce a bill, had drawn it up well, he would have no difficulty in persuading a committee to report it; if not it was better that it should be amended before its introduction. He believed, therefore, that they had better go on in their usual way, and avoid innovation.

Mr. GALLATIN said, as this motion was in conformity to the constant practice of the house, he could not see with what propriety it could be called an *innovation*.

Mr. SITGREAVES believed the rules of the last house were already the rules of this, by a resolution of last session.

The motion was put and negatived 37 to 32.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, it was generally allowed that the present militia laws were not only very expensive in their execution, but very inadequate in their effects. The subject had before been under consideration; but, for want of time, was passed over. He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to report whether any and what amendments are necessary to the act providing an uniform militia system throughout the United States."—Agreed and a committee of five appointed.

Mr. OTIS, from the committe appointed to draft an address in answer to the speech of the President of the United States, reported the following, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow:

SIR,

WHILE our sympathy is excited by the recent sufferings of the citizens of Philadelphia, we participate in the satisfaction which you are pleased to express, that the duration of the late calamity was so limited as to render unnecessary the expense and inconvenience that would have been incident to the convention of Congress in another place: And we shall readily attend to every useful amendment of the law which contemplates the event of contagious sickness at the seat of government.

In lamenting the increase of the injuries offered to the persons and property of our citizens at sea, we gratefully acknowledge the continuance of interior tranquillity, and the attendant blessings of which you remind us, as alleviations of these fatal effects of injustice and violence.

Whatever may be the result of the mission to the French republic, your early and uniform attachment to the interests of our country—your important services in the struggle for its independence—and your unceasing exertions for its welfare—afford no room to doubt of the sincerity of your efforts to conduct the negociation to a successful conclusion, on such terms as may be compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. We have also a firm reliance upon the energy and unanimity of the people of these States, in the assertion of their rights, and in the determination to exert, upon all proper occasions, their ample resources in providing for the national defence.

The importance of commerce, and its beneficial influence upon agriculture, arts, and manufactures, have been verified in the growth and prosperity of our country. It is essentially connected with the other great interests of the community. They must flourish and decline together; and while the extension of our navigation and trade, naturally excites the jealousy, and tempts the avarice of other nations, we are firmly persuaded, that the numerous and deserving class of citizens engaged in these pursuits, and dependent on them for their subsistence, has a strong and indisputable claim to our support and protection.

The delay of the Spanish officers to fulfil the treaty existing with his catholic majesty, is a source of deep regret—We learn, however, with satisfaction, that you still indulge hopes of removing the objections which have been made to its execution, and that you have continued in readiness to receive the posts. Disposed to perform with fidelity, our national engagements, we shall insist upon the same justice from others, which we exercise towards them.

Our abhorrence cannot be too strongly expressed, of the intrigues of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to rouse them, to acts of hostility against the United States. No means in our power, shall be omitted, of providing for the suppression of such cruel practices, and for the adequate punishment of their atrocious authors.

Upon the other interesting subjects noticed in your address, we shall bestow the requisite attention. To preserve inviolate the public faith, by providing for the due execution of our treaties; to indemnify those who may have just claims to retribution upon the United States, for expences incurred in defending the property, and relieving the necessities of our unfortunate fellow-citizens; to guard against the laws intended to secure advantages to the navigation of our own vessels; and especially, to prevent, by all possible means, an unnecessary accumulation of the public debt, are duties which we shall endeavour to keep in view, and discharge with assiduity.

We regard, with great anxiety, the singular and portentous situation of the principal powers of Europe. It was devoutly to be wished, that the United States, remote from the seat of war and discord, unambitious of conquest; respecting the rights of other nations; and desirous, merely, to avail themselves of their natural resources, might be permitted to behold the scenes which desolate that quarter of the globe, with only those sympathetic emotions which are natural to the lovers of peace, & friends of the human race. But we are led by events to associate with these feelings a sense of the dangers which menace our security and peace. We rely upon the assurances of a zealous and hearty concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to avert these dangers; and nothing on our part shall be wanting to repel them which the honour safety and prosperity of our country may require.

Mr. HARPER said, that in pursuance of the notice which he had given, he now rose to move a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill providing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Staces."

Mr. H. added that it was unnecessary, he supposed, to enlarge upon the usefulness of such a law. That the passing of it would be attended with difficulties, he was ready to allow; but as these could only be properly judged of when the bill was reported, he trusted no objection would be made to the appointment of the proposed committee.

Mr. COIT would have no objection to agreeing to the resolution, if the mover would consent to a small alteration in its form. He himself was not convinced that such a law would be of public advantage. He wished, therefore, that the committee should be appointed "to enquire whether such a law be expedient."

Mr. HARPER said, if it was the intention of the gentleman to transfer the power of judging of the expediency of the measure from the House to a select committe, he should certainly object to it. He believed the resolution would be best in its present form.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said there were two courses to be taken in the introduction of bills. The gentleman from South Carolina had chosen that which directed the appointment of a committee to report a bill. He might have adopted the mode proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut; but there could be no question as to the propriety of the present motion.

Mr. BALDWIN observed that the way in which the gentleman from Connecticut might obtain his end would be by moving to commit the motion.

Mr. COIT accordingly moved that the motion be committed.

Mr. BALDWIN added, that the objections to this mode of proceeding, which might be urged in ordinary cases, were not applicable in this, because the committee appointed would see the several solemn decisions which had heretofore been had on this subject, and would calculate whether it would be worth their while to go over the same ground which had heretofore been trodden with so little success. If he recollected right, the late colleague of the present mover in the business, introduced the measure in the first session of Congress under the present government; but it was attended with so many difficulties, that the gentleman himself was discouraged from proceeding with it. Almost every Congress since had the subject before them. He believed he had not less than five or six bills which had gone out the same course. Our country, he said, was so extensive, and our interests so various, that no system of bankruptcy, he believed, could be formed to suit all its parts. If, indeed, the committee, after revising the several bills heretofore rejected, could suggest any new provisions which might appear to obviate former objections; or if there should appear to them to be any new circumstances in the present situation of the country, which should even call for the law with its former deficiencies, they will of course report a bill. If the contrary should be the course, they will report it as their opinion.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee of five was appointed, viz. Messrs. Harper, Coit, Nicholas, Sitgreaves and Baldwin.

Mr. RUTLEDGE presented the petition of Ann Gray, an aged widow, who had lost her husband and son in the revolutionary war, praying for relief. Referred to the Committee of Claims. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

A report circulates freely in the city, that a vessel in a short passage from Hamburg, going into the harbour of Boston, has been spoke with by a captain of a vessel arrived at this port, from the Bay of Chaleur, who learned from the Hamburg captain that the emperor of Russia had engaged to furnish 180,000 men to the emperor of Germany. We give it as a mere report, which this days mail must confirm or contradict.

In the accounts from the Upper Rhine of the 12th of September, we observe that the circle of Suabia, as well as the elector of Franconia and the upper Rhine had applied to the emperor of Russia for his mediation in the approaching peace to be negociated for the Empire: and that the elector of Mentz had proposed that the whole empire should apply to him for his co-operation to maintain the integrity of the empire, and to procure a Constitutional Peace.

Tallien is mentioned in the French papers as being dangerously ill of a malignant fever.

Noel, the French minister in Holland is said to have been recalled. His "constitution," we certainly know; did not suit with the climate of that country. Charity for his *feelings* may have therefore dictated this recall.

The desertion of the troops from the army of the Sambre and Meuse is stated under Paris dates of 23d Sept. to have been very considerable. The inspector general of the army of the North had been called from Holland to put a stop to that mischief.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

DONATIONS

Received by the Commissioners, appointed to relieve the distressed citizens of Philadelphia and Suburbs.

	Dolls.	Cts.
From John Young, Attorney at Law at Greensburg, received by the hands of Nicholas Collin,	30	
From Dromore Township, Lancaster county, by the hands of Philip Wager, collected by col. James Morrison and forwarded by Adam Rugart.	46	13

From Earl township, Lancaster county, 3 barrels and one bag of wheat, rye and buckwheat flour.

From Lancaster township, additional, by Andrew Graff's waggon forwarded by Paul Zantzinger, 7 barrels of flour.

From Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, by Michael Kinsey's waggon forwarded by Frederick Seeger, 3 barrels and 3-4 of wheat, rye and buckwheat flour.

From Strasburg township, Lancaster county, 2,600 of rye and buckwheat flour in bags, forwarded by Paul Zantzinger.

From Sumpter township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Edward Hand, 28 barrels of wheat and rye flour.

From Earl township, forwarded by Frederick Seeger, 6 barrels of flour.

From Levi Hollingsworth and Son, forwarded by Vincent Stubbs and a few other well disposed inhabitants of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, 7 barrels of flour.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, *Secretary.*

A melancholy narative appears in the Irish papers of the disasters of the American ship Two Sisters, of Rhode-Island, bound for Bristol, off Bantry Bay, in August last. On appearance of distress, she was boarded by some people from the land—they found her mizen mast shivered to pieces, her main mast overboard, hanging astern, and her fore topmast gone by the cap—only one living man was found in the wreck, who informed that the ship had been struck by lightning, and that there were six men on the main topsail yard when the mainmast went over the side, all of whom were lost, together with the master of the vessel, who was canted overboard—seven men were burnt to a coal, and the mate dead; the ship had four feet water in her hold when boarded—was from the Bay of Honduras, with oil, whale bone, logwood and mahogany; the captain's name Gilbert; owner Mr. Mozely of Rhode Island—the people of the coast hauled the vessel up on the beach; the bottom appeared to be in tolerable condition; but masts, spars, sails, &c. worth nothing.

The present war has proved this great and eternal truth—that though hordes of ruffians may conspire against principles, they cannot destroy them. No; men may be destroyed, for the human frame is perishable and mortal, but principles cannot be killed, they hold in their career, firm amidst the rage of persecution and the slaughter of war; they gather strength as they advance, and live in vigor and in health long after the carcases of the reptiles that conspired against them are rotten.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Brothers, Henderson, Amsterdam
Brig Sally, Brown, Norfolk

Capta in Stevenson of the Favorite Packet, 12 days from Charleston, left there the brig Ruby, Church, to sail next day, and brig Maria, Sherer, do. in 5 days, both for this port.

New-York, Nov. 27.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Aurora, O'Connor,	Jamaica	24
Orange, Stewart,	Amsterdam	57
Brig Dean, Schermerhorn,	Savannah	
Sehr. Americana, Bell,	Wilmihgton	11

Boston, November 20.

Arrived, brig Sally Smith Liverpool 39 days. Left there Molly, M'Doway, Virginia; Minerva, Davies, do, Jane, Kennedy, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, Webb, Savannah; Sally, Webber, for Savannah, to sail in a week; Jane, Barron, for Norfolk, Minerva, Davies for Boston, in 15 days.

Arrived brig George and Harriot, Hill, Lisbon, 67 days. Sailed before the New-Adventure, arrived here on the 12th inst. Sept. 10, was boarded by a French Corvette, called the Fortune, Cascow, of Brest, the capt. was taken on board with his papers, but was shortly after dismissed. Oct. 13, lat. 46, long. 37, spoke schr. Hawk, Terry, 30 days from Rotterdam for Marblehead, had sprung her bowsprit in three places. Nov. 13, spoke schr, Columbus, Smith, from Wiscasset, bound to Santa Cruz, 53 leagues from land.

Arrived, ship Jane, Ingles, Amsterdam, 75 days Left there, September 5, brig ——, Massey, Boston; ships Fox, Lincoln, Charleston; Hebe, Gardner, Baltimore; Orage, Hurd; ——, Armor; Independence, Taber, of New-york; Columbia,—; brig —, Dominick, of Philadelphia. Sailed in co. with ships Aurora, Brown; Harmony, Earl, of Charleston; brig Peggy, Adams of New York; schr. Nancy, Fletcher, of Boston. Since arrived—Ships Rose, Hill, New-york, and America, Abenton, of Providence, sailed three days before capt. I.—The brig Ruthy, Simmons, of Boston, arrived two days previous to capt. I.'s sailing. Off Dover, spoke ship Lexington, 42 days from Alexandria, bound to Rotterdam. Nov. 13, 20 leagues to the southward of Agamenticus, spoke ship Fame, 3 days from Portland bound to Martinico.

Arrived brig Lucy, Grant, of Orington, 41 days from Bristol. Left there, ship Philadelphia, Bliss, of do. just arrived from London. The ship Union, Hilton, of N. York sailed in co. with the Lucy, for Charleston. Oct. 12, in lat. 49, long. 24, was boarded by a French privateer, called the Flying-Fish, from Brest, who, after putting 6 English prisoners on board, and taking away, sans ceremonie, a part of his cabin stores and other articles, suffered him to depart. Oct. 17, in a gale, carried away his maintopmast. Oct. 18, was again overhauled by a French privateer, and after strict examination, allowed to proceed. Same day sprang his main-mast. Nov. 5, lat. 44, on the Banks, was fired at by a ship under American colours, hailed and passed. Nov. 12, spoke a schooner of Boston, capt. Rider, with 500 quintals fish.

Brig Mary, Grant, of New-York, from Amsterdam, 41 days left there 23d Sept. Left there, brig Ruthy, Simonds, of Boston; ship Niagara, Armour, New-York; brig Grace, Wills, Philadelphia. Sailed in co. ship Hebe Gardner, Baltimore; Orange, Stewart, New York, capt. Macey, for do. Independence, Taber, do. Columbia, for Philad. Leeds Packet, Bunce, Charleston; capt. Chace, for Guadaloupe; capt. Smith for do. brig Fame; Williams, Batavia; Fox Lincoln, Surrinam. Left at the Texel, the Lovely Lass, Dominick to sail first wind for Boston Boarded by several British men or war, and treated politely.

Arrived ship Mercury, Cutts, 70 days from Hamburgh. In lat. 50, long. 34, was boarded by a French privateer of 18 guns, from Bourdeaux, treated with politeness; lat. 44, long 44, 20, spoke the brig Commerce, Young, 28 days out from Liverpool, bound to N. Carolina; on the Banks of Newfoundland spoke brig Abigail, Makins 40 days from Belfast, bound to Philadelphia with passengers.

A letter from Bourdeaux mentions, the John, Scott, from hence for London, Captured after a detention of several Months, had been acquited, allowed damages and sailed.

Baltimore, November 25.

CLEARED.

Schr. Experiment, Belden, W. Indies
Aurora, Foster. do.
Kitty & Hannah, Barber, Annapolis

Accounts from the westward say, that 6,000 French troops have actually arrived at New Orleans.

To be sold at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

ON the tenth day of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one certain bond or obligation dated July 16, 1795, signed by John Love of Alexandria for himself, Josiah Watson and Samuel Love for £6110 Virginia currency, payable on the 31st of October last past, to Stockley Donelson or his assigns—which Bond the said Donelson assigned to James Grant, under whose power of attorney this sale will be made. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

FOOTMAN and Co. Auctioneers.

Nov. 28. dtrothid

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutt romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chassa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Wanted, by a Gentleman in Virginia,

A discreet, sensible Matron,

aged about 45 or 50 years, qualified to teach young boys Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography—Also, to act in the capacity of House Keeper ——For further information apply to the Printer. nov. 28—d1w

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, *Master,*

EXPECTED to sail in a few days, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and nearly on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

november 28. d8t

At O'Ellers's Room,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON, Will present the citizens with a new species of entertainment, called

The Tablet,

Or, JUST IN TIME.

Readings, Recitations, and Songs, in 3 parts.

PART I.

Overture—Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
The Hermit, serious reading, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Tar of all Weathers, Mr. Williamson.
Fortune and Folly recitation, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—On that lone bank where Lubin died, Mr. Williamson.

PART II.

Sonata—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Hypochondriac; or, the Cobler, a comic tale; Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Jacky and the Cow, Mr. Williamson.
Johnny Gilpin, a comic tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—A Sailor's Life at Sea, Mr. Williamson.

PART III.

Pot Pouri—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Three Warnings, reading, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Caledonian Maid, Mr. Williamson.
Notoriety; or, All for a Name, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Nancy; or, The Sailor's Journal, Mr. Williamson.
Tom King, or Monsieur Tonson, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Hobbies, Mr. Williamson.

☞ Price of admission One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at the bar of the hotel, at Carr's Musical Repository, and at Carey's Book-store, Market street

To begin at half past six o'clock precisely.

Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the fifth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy.
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.

Oct. 17. 1awtf

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 1wmwstf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29.—12w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. e01m *nov. 15.*

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servant.

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendant of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole heighth 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipser. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*——

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance, then you may steer WNW for Boston Light-House.

If you you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3 1-2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1-2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—It is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS, } *Committe from the Marine Society.*
THOMAS BARNARD, *A branch Pilot for the port of Boston*
SOLOMON COOK, ELIJAH NICKERSON, } *Residence at Provincetown Cape Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars,	30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKYRIN, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. eodtf

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Mo tha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDERIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

BY BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bissland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co.*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and Very best plain Green and plain Blue, With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tyndt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded the Editor.